

**National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
Division of Biometry and Epidemiology
Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System***

SURVEILLANCE REPORT # 7

**APPARENT PER CAPITA ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION:
NATIONAL, STATE, AND REGIONAL TRENDS, 1977-85**

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INTRODUCTION

This report is the second in a series of periodic publications that present the latest available data on apparent per capita alcohol consumption on a national, state, and regional basis. The term "apparent" consumption is used because per capita estimates artificially attribute average annual consumption to individuals in the population on the basis of gallons sold. Such attributions may or may not reflect actual consumption.

This second annual surveillance report of trends in apparent alcohol consumption was prepared by NIAAA's Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System (AEDS). Other AEDS surveillance reports include alcohol-related fatal traffic accidents, hospital discharges with alcohol-related conditions, and liver cirrhosis mortality.

The first section of this report presents national data on per capita consumption for beer, wine, and spirits and for all beverages combined for 1977 through 1985. The second section deals with state data for the same time period. The third section presents data and trend analyses on a regional basis, using the United States Bureau of the Census regions as the basis for aggregating states.

Data in this report supersede data presented in the previous consumption surveillance report (AEDS 1986a) and in earlier publications (Doernberg 1985; Doernberg and Stinson 1985). In this report, per capita consumption estimates were compared for beer, wine, spirits, and all alcoholic beverages combined. Trends were examined across census regions, and states were ranked in deciles according to total ethanol consumption for comparison with earlier rankings (Williams *et al.* 1986).

Data Sources and Limitations

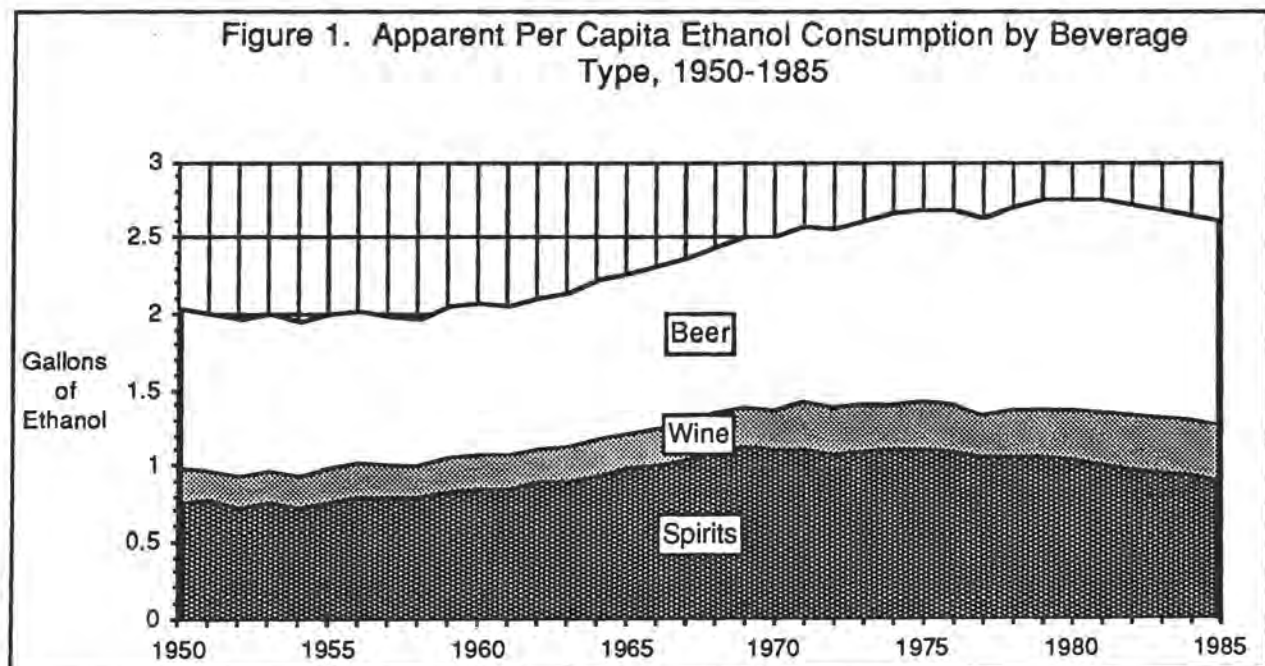
In interpreting the data, readers should be aware of the following information:

- AEDS attempts to obtain beverage sales or tax receipt data from all the states and the District of Columbia in the belief that sales data more accurately reflect beverage consumption than shipments data. Routine reports on beverage sales, tax receipts, or both were received from 37 states and the District of Columbia. To develop data tables for all 50 states and the District of Columbia, it was necessary to use data on shipments from major beverage industry sources (the Distilled Spirits Council of the United States, United States Brewers Association, and the Wine Institute) for those states that did not furnish reports. This procedure results in a combination of shipment and sales data in one table; therefore, it only provides approximate consumption volume on a state level.
- AEDS used a drinking age population of 14 years and older to calculate per capita consumption rates in this report as well as in earlier publications (Doernberg 1985; Doernberg and Stinson 1985; AEDS 1986a; Williams *et al.* 1986). The Bureau of the Census estimates the mid-year population of the United States in each state annually and provides these estimates to AEDS. Although unpublished, the population figures are consistent with data contained in the *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 970. Although age 14 is below the minimum legal drinking age in any state, it was chosen because survey results have shown that 14-year-olds drink alcoholic beverages to some extent. The 1983 Alcohol and Health Practices Survey, for example, indicated that 6.8 percent of the United States drinking population aged 18 and older started drinking at age 14 or younger (AEDS 1986b).

- The per capita consumption estimates presented in this report were based on the portion of the total population that had reached an age at which significant numbers of people drink, not on the population of actual drinkers. Survey data suggest that there are important regional and state differences in abstinence rates that affect actual consumption. Doernberg and Stinson (1985), for example, developed estimates of per capita consumption among the drinking population only (i.e., excluding abstainers) and found that the regional rankings differed dramatically from unadjusted estimates of per capita consumption. The South, which typically ranks lowest in national drinking surveys, ranked highest when adjusted estimates were used as the basis for comparison. This effect was due to the influence of the relatively high number of abstainers in the South. Geographic and temporal differences in consumption patterns and abstinence rates, therefore, influence the actual number of consumers and the amount consumed, but these patterns of drinking behavior are not reflected in per capita estimates in this report.
- AEDS used coefficients to convert the volume of beer, wine, and spirits sold or shipped into ethanol volume to develop an approximation of the actual alcohol content of the beverage studied. The coefficients used to convert beer, wine, and spirits to ethanol were 0.045 for beer, 0.129 for wine, and 0.411 for spirits (Doernberg and Stinson 1985). These conversion coefficients have been used consistently since 1977.
- For the detailed analyses presented in this paper, 1977 was chosen as the base year because 1977 was the first year that AEDS began collecting and calculating per capita consumption from sales or tax receipt reports from the individual states.

Background

Trend data on apparent ethanol consumption by beverage type provides a long-range perspective on consumption patterns. Figure 1 presents a graph of national per capita ethanol consumption by beverage type for 1950 through 1985. The space between each separate line in the graph indicates the per capita ethanol consumption for beer, wine, and spirits, respectively; the top line indi-



cates the total per capita consumption. It should be noted that a different population base (age 15 and older) was used through 1969, and different percentages of absolute alcohol were used prior to 1977 (Doernberg and Stinson 1985).

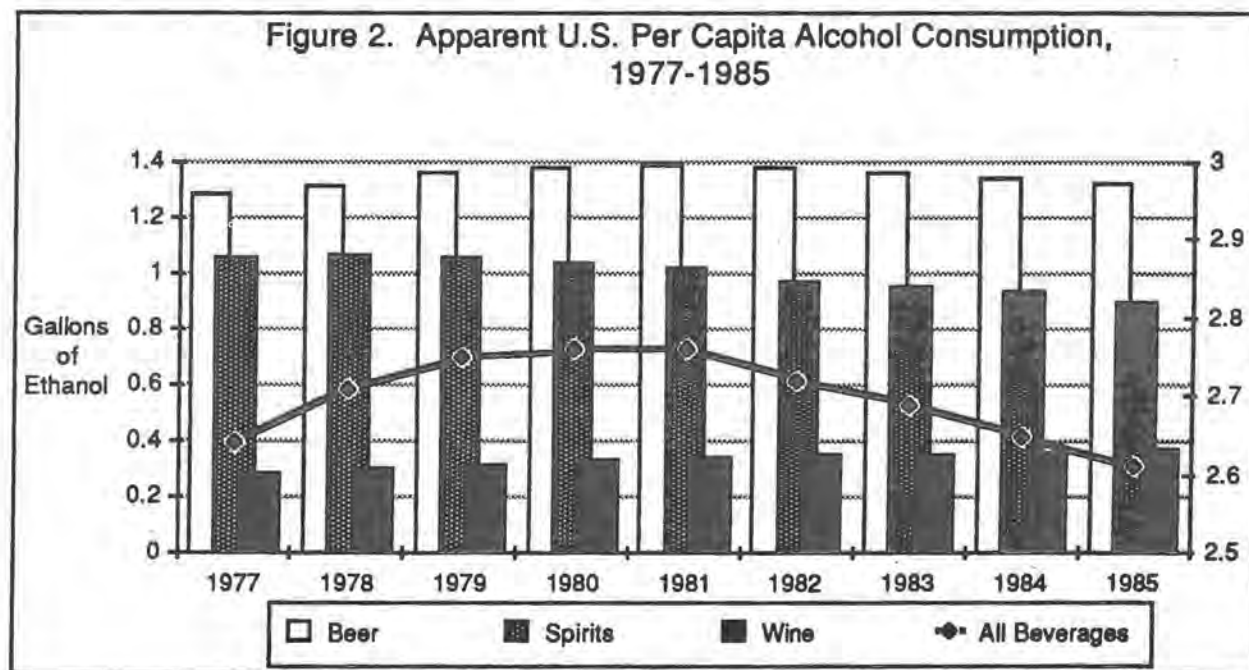
Figure 1 shows a very small increase (1.0 percent) in overall per capita ethanol consumption through the 1950s, a rather rapid increase (21.3 percent) during the 1960s, a moderate increase (9.1 percent) in the 1970s, and a decrease (-5.1 percent) in overall per capita consumption for the first half of the 1980s.

RESULTS

National Level Data

Per Capita Consumption, 1977-85

Figure 2 presents per capita ethanol consumption for beer, wine, and spirits and for all beverages combined for 1977 through 1985. The axis on the left indicates gallons of ethanol for the individual beverages presented in bar graph form; the line graph and the axis on the right show gallons of ethanol for total consumption. Overall per capita consumption increased annually from 1977 to 1980, reached a plateau in 1980 and 1981, and then began an annual decline until its level in 1985 was slightly below the 1977 level.

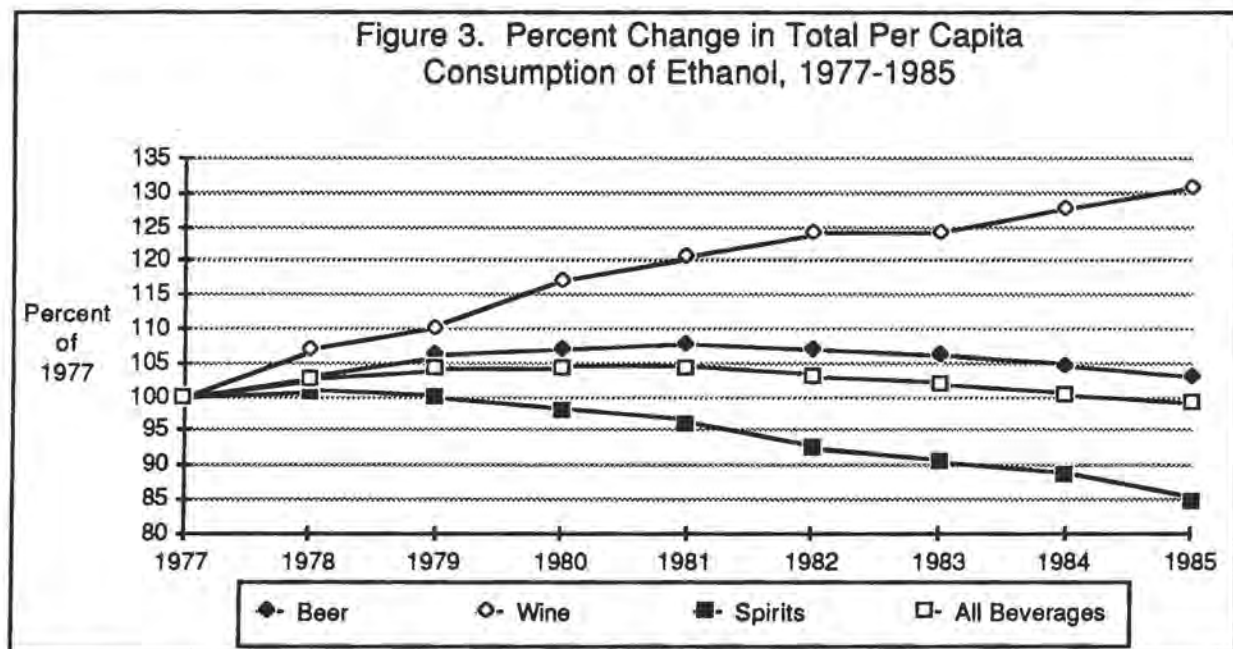


The trend for overall consumption, however, masks substantial differences in consumption trends for the types of individual beverages. Wine showed the greatest absolute increase (0.09 gallons) for this period, with no evidence of year-to-year decreases. Beer consumption increased by 0.10 gallons of ethanol from 1977 to 1981 and then decreased slightly over the following years, leaving consumption of beer at an overall increase of 0.04 gallons. Spirits showed the largest decrease over this period, dropping from its peak of 1.07 gallons per capita in 1978 to 0.90 gallons in 1985.

Percent Change in Per Capita Consumption, 1977-85

Relative changes in consumption for beer, wine, spirits, and all beverages combined are presented in Figure 3, which shows the percentage change for each year and beverage type relative to its 1977 value. Although per capita consumption of spirits showed the largest absolute change from 1977 to 1985 (a decrease of 0.17 gallons), the relative change for these same years was greatest for wine, which showed a substantial increase in per capita consumption. Most of the increase in wine consumption since 1983 is attributable to dramatic increases in the sales of wine coolers.

As illustrated in Figure 3, the percentage change in per capita consumption of ethanol for all alcoholic beverages gradually increased from 1977 to 1980, leveled off in 1980 and 1981, and then declined beginning in 1982 and continuing through 1985. Per capita beer consumption increased from 1977 to 1981, but then decreased from 1981 to 1985 to end the period at 3 percent above the 1977 level. In contrast, per capita consumption of wine increased substantially over the entire period and in 1985 was 31 percent higher than in 1977. Per capita consumption of spirits increased slightly from 1977 to 1978, but from then on it declined steadily through 1985, ending at 15 percent below the 1977 level.



Hecht (1985a) suggests that the decline in spirits consumption reflects changes in the drinking patterns and preferences of the drinking age population. One important factor in this decline may be the new interest of American consumers in beverages with reduced alcohol content, perhaps coupled with an increased public awareness of the problems of alcohol abuse and alcoholism. These changes are reflected in the introduction and consumer acceptance of "light" beers and wine coolers. Wine coolers, for example, accounted for 17 percent of the wine market in 1985 (Hecht, 1986), but market analysts are unsure of the long-term impact of wine coolers on consumption (Hecht 1985b).

The 1985 increase in the Federal excise tax on distilled spirits also may have furthered the downward trend in the sales and consumption of spirits. Finally, data published by the Wine In-

stitute (1986) suggest that areas that change laws to permit the sale of wine in grocery stores experience increases in wine sales. Some of the apparent increase in wine and beer consumption, therefore, may be a result of increased accessibility.

State Level Data

Apparent Consumption for 1985

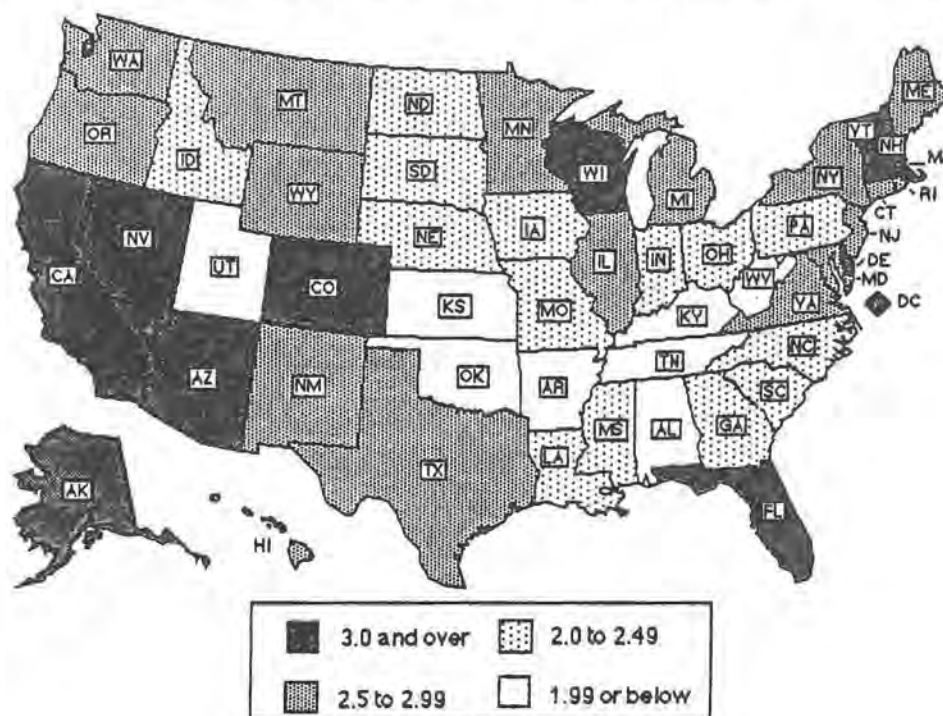
Table 1 (at the end of the report) presents the new 1985 data on total beverage volume, total ethanol volume, and per capita ethanol volume for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. At the end of the table, the data are aggregated for the four census regions and for the United States as a whole. Data in this table are comparable with data presented in previous annual consumption reports prepared by AEDS. State rankings in deciles are comparable with the earlier AEDS surveillance report on apparent alcohol consumption (AEDS 1986a).

Table 1 ranks the states and the District of Columbia in 10 groups (deciles) based on high-to-low distributions of total per capita ethanol consumption. Placement in the first decile indicates that a state ranks among the top 10 percent in total per capita consumption, placement in the second decile indicates the top 20 percent, and so on.

In 1985, the states in the highest decile for total per capita consumption were Alaska, the District of Columbia, Nevada, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin. The states in the lowest decile were Arkansas, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Utah, and West Virginia.

Figure 4 shows total 1985 per capita consumption for each state and the District of Columbia. This map indicates four levels of per capita consumption that are consistent with similar figures presented in *U.S. Alcohol Epidemiologic Data Reference Manual, Volume 1* (Doernberg and Stinson 1985) and with the previous surveillance report (AEDS 1986a).

Figure 4. Total Apparent Per Capita Consumption in Gallons of Ethanol, 1985



The use of consistent scales in per capita consumption over time permits users of this report to make quick visual comparisons between 1985 and previous years (e.g., with maps for 1973 and 1983 in the data reference manual and for 1984 in the previous AEDS surveillance report on per capita consumption).

Trends in Apparent Consumption, 1977-1985

Table 2 (at the end of this report) presents individual state and the District of Columbia per capita consumption data from 1977 to 1985 for each beverage type and for all beverages. Table 2 also presents aggregations for each of the census regions and for the United States as a whole. Decile rankings also have been computed, but only for total per capita ethanol consumption (i.e., for all alcoholic beverages combined).

AEDS has discontinued individual state rankings because the difference in one rank often can represent a difference in total per capita consumption of less than 0.001 gallon of ethanol. AEDS discourages state-by-state comparisons that assume greater precision than exists for the data.

In addition, users of this report should interpret decile changes with caution and with reference to the actual per capita consumption figures.

The states displayed considerable variation in per capita consumption increases or decreases over the period from 1977 to 1985, but the decile rankings indicate that the relative positions of the states remained fairly uniform over the surveillance period. Even so, the decile rankings of some states changed from year to year.

California, for example, moved from a decile ranking of 3 in 1982 to a decile ranking of 2 in 1983 and then to a rank of 1 in 1984. Based only on deciles, this change in ranking suggests that per capita consumption in California was increasing. Examination of per capita consumption, however, reveals a different picture.

The apparent per capita consumption in California for 1982 and 1983 did not change. However, in 1984 per capita consumption decreased in California, but the state was ranked in the first decile. The reason for this was that, for the United States as a whole, consumption decreased, giving California a higher relative rank without a real increase in per capita consumption. In 1985, California's apparent alcohol consumption again decreased, but this time its rank dropped to the second decile.

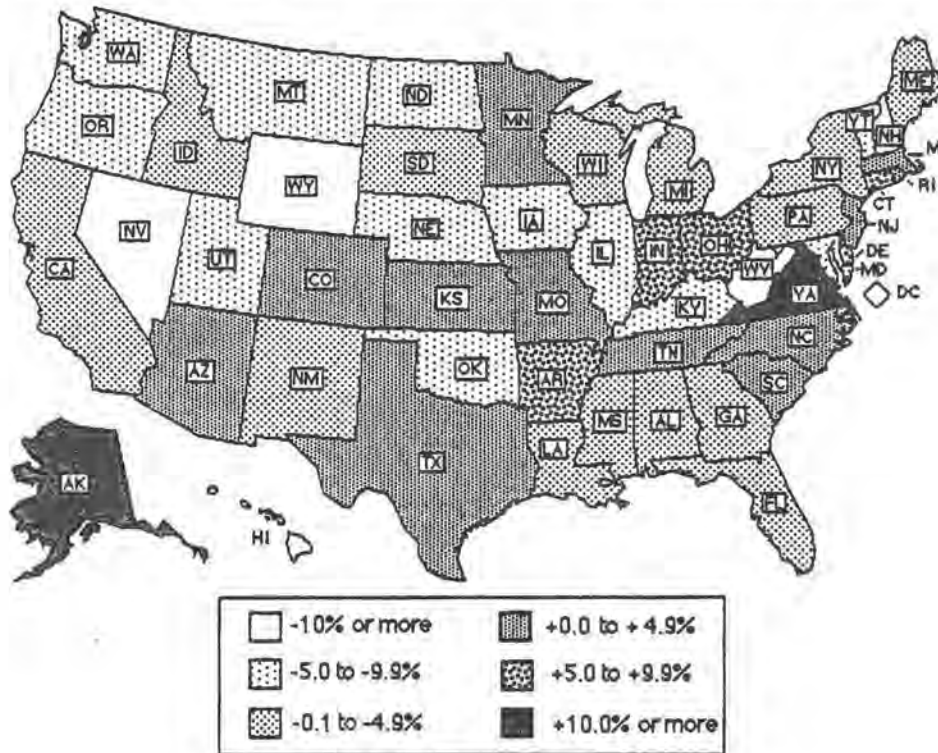
Figure 5 shows the percentage of increase or decrease in overall per capita consumption in the United States from 1977 to 1985. This figure reflects the finding that the greatest increases in per capita consumption during this period occurred in Alaska and Virginia, and the greatest decreases occurred in Nevada, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Again, these changes should be interpreted with reference to actual consumption values. For example, Nevada showed the highest percentage of decrease in per capita consumption from 1977 to 1985 (-27 percent). Nevertheless, Nevada remains in the top decile of all the states and the District of Columbia.

Regional Level Data

Several AEDS analyses have been conducted using the census regions* (Doernberg and Stinson 1985; AEDS 1986a; Williams *et al.* 1986). One advantage in using census regions is that the data can be compared with national survey data that often can be disaggregated by region.

Figure 5. Percent Change in Apparent Per Capita Consumption, 1977-1985



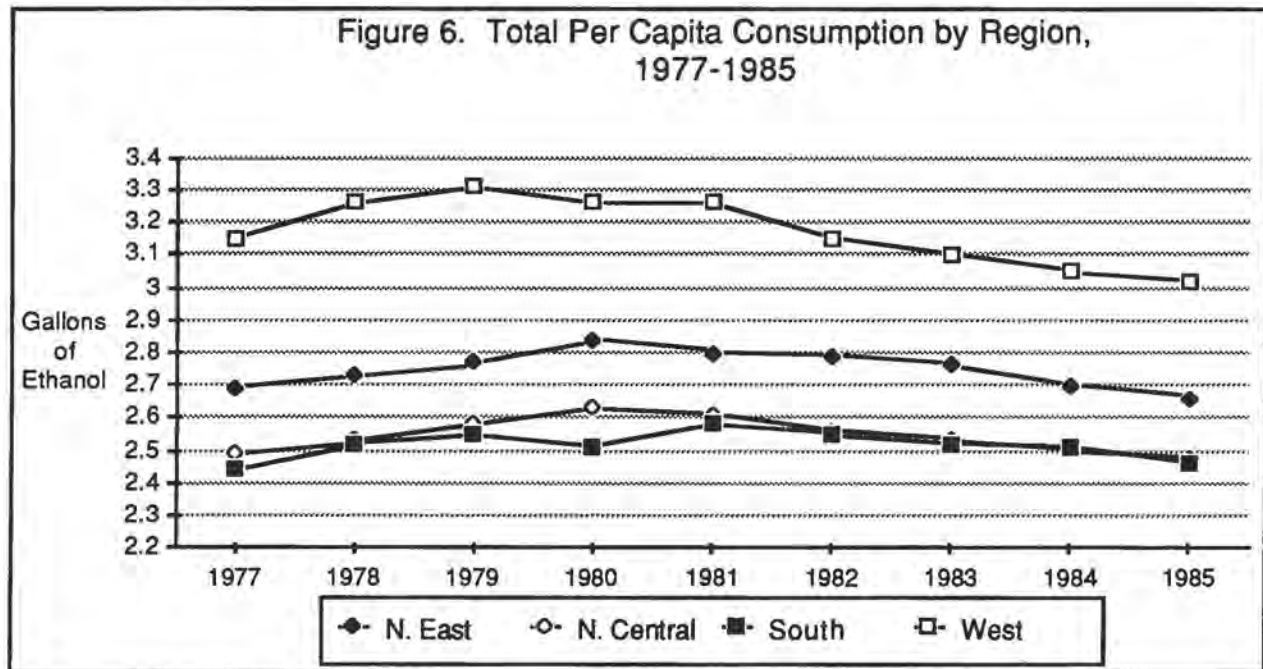
Trends in Consumption for All Beverages, 1977 to 1985

Figure 6 presents apparent per capita consumption by region for all beverages combined. Overall, per capita consumption for all beverages tends to be highest in the West and second highest in the Northeast, with the North Central and South showing little difference.

*The following are the U.S. Bureau of the Census regions and the states they comprise:

Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont. **North Central:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin. **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia. **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

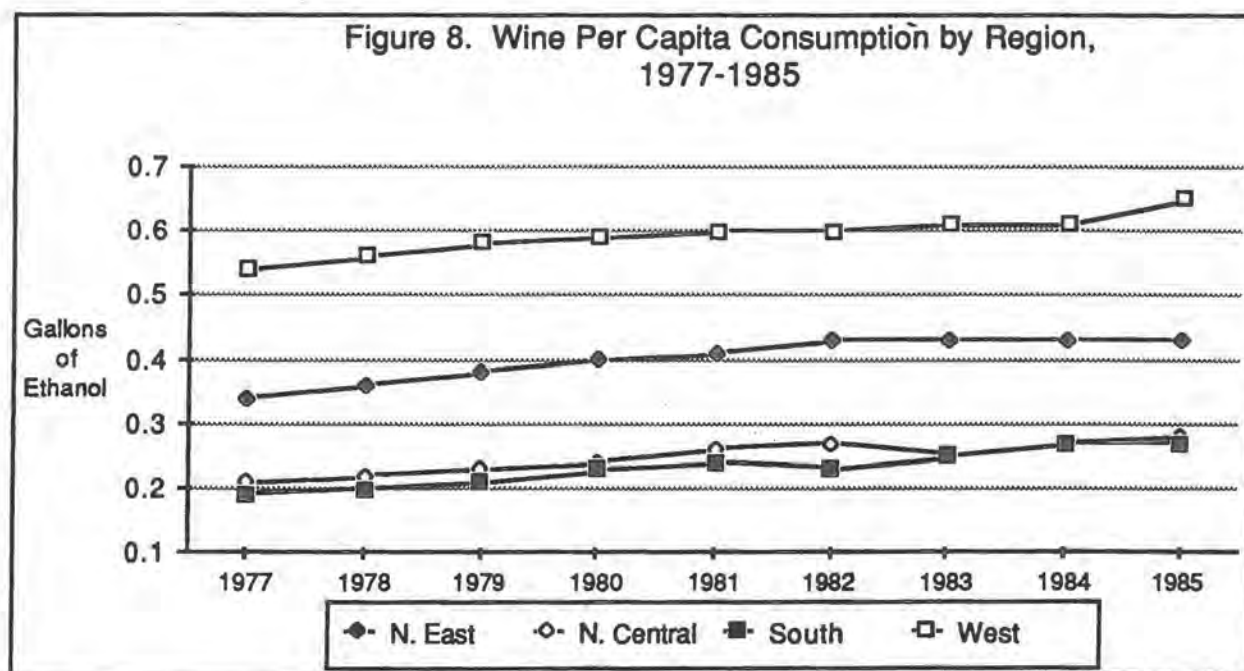
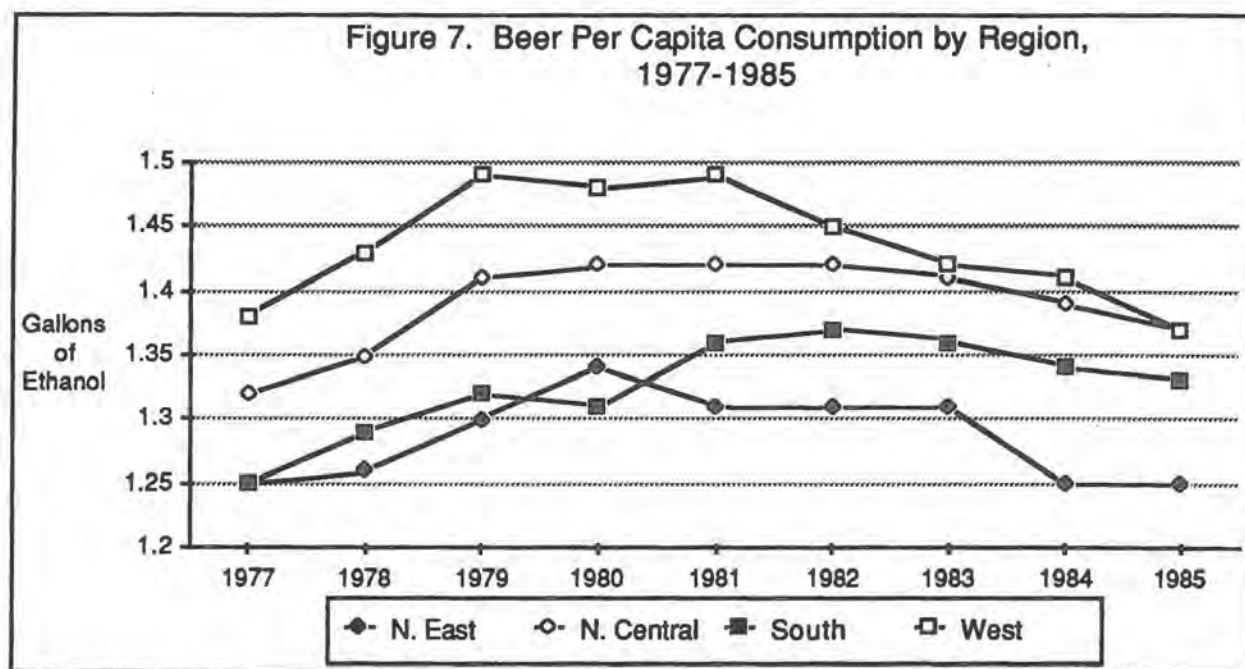
More interesting are the regional differences in consumption from 1977 to 1985. Although showing the lowest overall consumption, the South in 1985 was the only region to show an increase in per capita consumption over the 1977 level. The West had the highest overall consumption, but it showed the largest decrease in overall per capita consumption between 1977 and 1985. Change in the other regions was minimal.



Trends in Consumption for Individual Beverage Types, 1977 to 1985

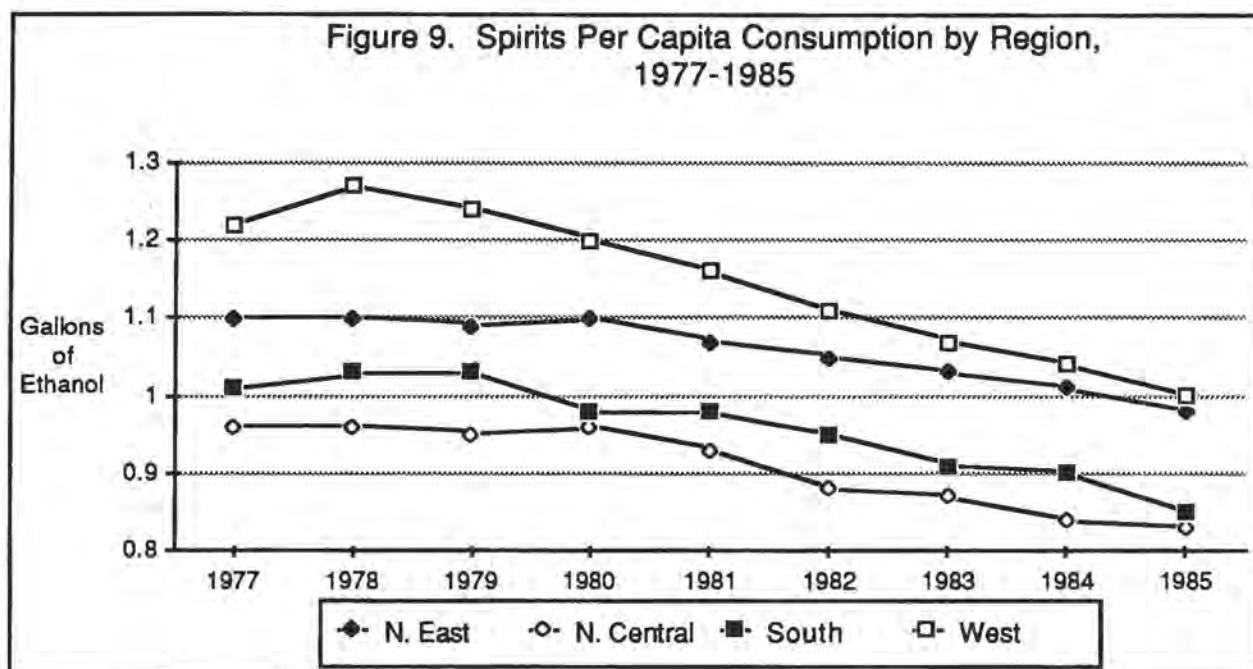
As for the United States as a whole, trends in consumption of all beverages combined mask regional differences in consumption for specific types of beverages. Figure 7 presents apparent per capita consumption for beer in each of the census regions from 1977 through 1985. Overall, consumption of beer is highest in the West, followed by the North Central, South, and Northeast. From 1977 to 1985, the South showed the largest increase in per capita beer consumption (0.08 gallons), with the North Central region having the second largest increase (0.05 gallons). The West shows a slight decrease in per capita beer consumption (-0.01 gallons), and the Northeast region shows no overall difference from 1977. Year-to-year variations in beer consumption are notable, especially in the West, where beer consumption dropped dramatically after 1981.

Regional patterns for wine consumption also differ, as shown in Figure 8. For wine, as for beer, the West showed the largest levels of per capita consumption. The North Central and South have the lowest levels of per capita consumption, with little difference between the two. All regions show increases in per capita wine consumption from 1977 to 1985: 0.11 gallons in the West, 0.09 gallons in the Northeast, 0.07 gallons in the North Central, and 0.08 gallons in the South.



The largest changes during this period occurred in per capita spirits consumption. These data are presented in Figure 9. Regional per capita consumption of spirits was highest in the West, followed by the Northeast, South, and North Central. From 1977 to 1985, all regions showed a decrease in consumption of spirits, with the West showing the largest per capita decrease (-0.22 gallons). The South showed the next largest decrease in consumption (-0.16 gallons). The North

Central (-0.13 gallons per capita) and the Northeast (-0.12 gallons per capita) showed similar decreases.



DISCUSSION

Total apparent per capita consumption of ethanol decreased in 1985 for the fourth year in a row. Annual per capita consumption of all alcoholic beverages combined was 2.62 gallons of ethanol, the lowest level since 1973. The trends since 1977, however, were not uniform for different types of alcoholic beverages. Per capita consumption of ethanol from wine in 1985 continued to increase, and the per capita consumption of spirits continued to decrease. Generally, the regional trends of per capita consumption of beer, wine, and spirits reflected national trends, although the increases in per capita consumption of wine and the decreases in per capita consumption of spirits were more pronounced in some census regions than in others.

There are no clear explanations for these trends in the per capita consumption of ethanol, although nearly all the decrease in per capita consumption is accounted for by the dramatic decrease in the consumption of spirits from 1978 to 1985. Consumer preferences for "lighter" alcoholic drinks also may be part of the explanation, as could be public awareness of the risks of alcohol in traffic accidents and general health. Also, the recent growth in the sale of wine coolers and the new marketing of lower alcohol content mixed drinks may indicate changing drinking preferences. However, such products are too new to suggest any long-term effects on per capita consumption.

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Table 1

Apparent Alcohol Consumption for States, Census Regions and United States, 1985

[Volume and ethanol in thousands of gallons, per capita consumption in gallons, based on population age 14 and older.]

	Beer			Wine			Spirits			All Beverages		
	Volume	Ethanol	Per Capita	Volume	Ethanol	Per Capita	Volume	Ethanol	Per Capita	Ethanol	Per Capita	U.S. Decile
AL	74,669	3,360	1.06	4,241	547	.17	5,161	2,121	.67	6,028	1.90	9
AK	14,316	644	1.68	1,719	222	.58	1,426	586	1.53	1,452	3.78	1
AZ	92,902	4,181	1.67	8,836	1,140	.46	6,071	2,495	1.00	7,816	3.12	2
AR	42,775	1,925	1.03	1,902	245	.13	2,635	1,083	.58	3,253	1.75	10
CA	618,879	27,850	1.32	127,454	16,442	.78	52,198	21,543	1.02	65,745	3.12	2
CO	83,760	3,769	1.47	9,931	1,281	.50	7,330	3,013	1.18	8,063	3.15	2
CT	66,089	2,974	1.14	10,219	1,318	.50	7,634	3,138	1.20	7,430	2.84	4
DE	16,324	735	1.46	1,591	205	.41	1,585	652	1.30	1,591	3.16	2
DC	17,295	778	1.49	4,184	540	1.03	3,087	1,269	2.42	2,587	4.94	1
FL	309,001	13,905	1.47	29,720	3,834	.41	26,710	10,978	1.16	28,717	3.04	3
GA	122,507	5,513	1.17	9,276	1,197	.25	11,602	4,768	1.01	10,378	2.43	7
HI	29,195	1,314	1.59	2,638	340	.41	1,762	724	.88	2,378	2.88	3
ID	22,479	1,012	1.35	2,091	270	.36	1,287	529	.71	1,810	2.42	7
IL	280,361	12,616	1.38	26,351	3,399	.37	21,759	8,943	.98	24,658	2.72	5
IN	120,742	5,433	1.25	7,399	954	.22	7,645	3,142	.72	9,530	2.19	8
IA	66,596	2,997	1.31	2,516	325	.14	3,192	1,312	.57	4,633	2.02	9
KS	50,287	2,263	1.17	2,291	295	.15	2,982	1,225	.64	3,784	1.96	9
KY	70,041	3,152	1.07	3,077	397	.13	4,723	1,941	.66	5,490	1.86	10
LA	103,059	4,638	1.35	7,240	934	.27	7,188	2,954	.86	8,526	2.49	6
ME	26,786	1,205	1.29	2,399	310	.33	2,135	877	.94	2,392	2.56	6
MD	104,036	4,682	1.31	10,073	1,299	.36	9,926	4,080	1.14	10,061	2.81	4
MA	139,030	6,256	1.30	18,922	2,441	.51	14,150	5,816	1.21	14,513	3.01	3
MI	209,576	9,431	1.30	17,922	2,312	.32	16,758	6,888	.95	18,630	2.58	5
MN	96,422	4,339	1.31	8,088	1,043	.31	8,561	3,519	1.06	8,901	2.68	5
MS	53,805	2,421	1.21	1,583	204	.10	3,557	1,462	.73	4,087	2.04	9
MO	118,877	5,349	1.33	8,120	1,047	.26	7,461	3,066	.76	9,463	2.36	7
MT	22,933	1,032	1.60	1,633	211	.33	1,377	566	.88	1,809	2.81	4
NE	39,110	1,760	1.40	2,100	271	.22	2,298	944	.75	2,975	2.37	7
NV	33,439	1,505	1.96	5,008	646	.84	4,070	1,673	2.18	3,824	4.99	1
NH	35,661	1,605	1.99	3,307	427	.53	4,354	1,789	2.21	3,821	4.73	1
NJ	161,540	7,269	1.18	26,510	3,420	.55	16,224	6,668	1.08	17,357	2.81	4
NM	41,621	1,873	1.70	3,043	393	.36	2,065	849	.77	3,114	2.83	4
NY	369,214	16,615	1.14	55,483	7,157	.49	34,515	14,186	.98	37,958	2.62	5
NC	123,214	5,545	1.09	10,671	1,377	.27	9,397	3,862	.76	10,783	2.13	8
ND	15,687	706	1.33	773	100	.19	1,233	507	.96	1,312	2.48	7
OH	259,933	11,697	1.37	16,855	2,174	.25	12,206	5,017	.59	18,888	2.20	8
OK	59,596	2,682	1.04	3,031	391	.15	4,242	1,744	.68	4,816	1.87	10
OR	59,293	2,668	1.25	9,159	1,181	.55	4,017	1,651	.77	5,501	2.57	6
PA	294,804	13,266	1.37	15,449	1,993	.21	15,250	6,268	.65	21,527	2.22	8
RI	24,880	1,120	1.40	3,161	408	.51	2,006	825	1.03	2,352	2.94	3
SC	73,966	3,328	1.26	5,098	658	.25	6,341	2,606	.99	6,592	2.49	6
SD	14,800	666	1.22	744	96	.18	1,244	511	.94	1,273	2.34	8
TN	94,415	4,249	1.11	4,819	622	.16	6,269	2,577	.67	7,447	1.94	9
TX	470,081	21,154	1.68	29,132	3,758	.30	22,383	9,200	.73	34,111	2.70	5
UT	22,656	1,020	.90	1,335	172	.15	1,467	603	.53	1,795	1.58	10
VT	14,217	640	1.49	1,837	237	.55	1,138	468	1.09	1,344	3.13	2
VA	149,715	6,737	1.46	10,646	1,373	.30	8,880	3,650	.79	11,760	2.55	6
WA	94,676	4,260	1.22	16,097	2,076	.59	7,419	3,049	.87	9,386	2.68	5
WV	38,080	1,714	1.11	1,585	204	.13	1,570	645	.42	2,563	1.66	10
WI	153,493	6,907	1.82	9,338	1,205	.32	9,718	3,994	1.05	12,106	3.19	1
WY	13,221	595	1.56	725	94	.25	958	394	1.03	1,082	2.84	3
Regions												
N. East	1,132,221	50,950	1.25	137,286	17,710	.43	97,406	40,034	.98	108,694	2.66	
N. Cent	1,425,883	64,165	1.37	102,494	13,222	.28	95,057	39,068	.83	116,455	2.48	
South	1,922,580	86,516	1.33	137,869	17,785	.27	135,256	55,590	.85	159,891	2.46	
West	1,149,369	51,722	1.37	189,669	24,467	.65	91,446	37,584	1.00	113,773	3.02	
U.S. Total	5,630,054	253,352	1.33	567,318	73,184	.38	419,165	172,277	.90	498,813	2.62	

Table 2

Per Capita Ethanol Consumption for States, Census Regions and U.S., 1977-85
[Gallons of ethanol, based on population age 14 and older.]

	Per Capita Consumption				U.S. Decile for All Beverages
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	All Beverages	
Alabama					
1985	1.06	.17	.67	1.90	9
1984	1.02	.19	.69	1.90	10
1983	1.01	.17	.71	1.89	10
1982	1.00	.18	.72	1.89	10
1981	1.00	.19	.73	1.92	10
1980	.96	.16	.74	1.86	10
1979	.98	.12	.84	1.94	10
1978	.98	.12	.88	1.97	9
1977	.99	.13	.84	1.96	9
Alaska					
1985	1.68	.58	1.53	3.78	1
1984	1.73	.58	1.56	3.86	1
1983	1.76	.61	1.70	4.06	1
1982	1.75	.56	1.74	4.05	1
1981	1.71	.57	1.82	4.10	1
1980	1.55	.50	1.70	3.76	1
1979	1.50	.47	1.65	3.62	1
1978	1.39	.45	1.68	3.52	2
1977	1.19	.42	1.70	3.31	2
Arizona					
1985	1.67	.46	1.00	3.12	2
1984	1.57	.45	1.06	3.08	3
1983	1.62	.44	1.00	3.06	3
1982	1.74	.40	.99	3.13	3
1981	1.78	.42	1.01	3.22	3
1980	1.69	.36	.98	3.03	4
1979	1.86	.39	1.17	3.42	2
1978	1.77	.37	1.10	3.25	2
1977	1.70	.34	1.05	3.10	3
Arkansas					
1985	1.03	.13	.58	1.75	10
1984	1.02	.12	.64	1.78	10
1983	1.03	.13	.63	1.78	10
1982	1.03	.12	.63	1.78	10
1981	1.06	.12	.68	1.87	10
1980	1.00	.12	.69	1.81	10
1979	.93	.10	.57	1.60	10
1978	.97	.11	.73	1.82	10
1977	.92	.10	.63	1.65	10
California					
1985	1.32	.78	1.02	3.12	2
1984	1.38	.74	1.07	3.19	1
1983	1.37	.75	1.11	3.23	2
1982	1.37	.72	1.14	3.23	3
1981	1.43	.72	1.21	3.36	2
1980	1.42	.71	1.25	3.38	2
1979	1.42	.70	1.28	3.40	2
1978	1.36	.68	1.32	3.36	2
1977	1.31	.67	1.28	3.25	2

Table 2 (Continued)

Per Capita Ethanol Consumption for States, Census Regions and U.S., 1977-85
[Gallons of ethanol, based on population age 14 and older.]

	Per Capita Consumption				U.S. Decile for All Beverages
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	All Beverages	
Colorado					
1985	1.47	.50	1.18	3.15	2
1984	1.51	.46	1.12	3.09	2
1983	1.57	.46	1.12	3.15	2
1982	1.64	.46	1.18	3.28	2
1981	1.63	.44	1.26	3.33	2
1980	1.57	.47	1.31	3.35	2
1979	1.68	.47	1.37	3.52	2
1978	1.64	.47	1.43	3.54	1
1977	1.43	.36	1.22	3.01	3
Connecticut					
1985	1.14	.50	1.20	2.84	4
1984	1.10	.50	1.20	2.80	4
1983	1.10	.49	1.23	2.82	4
1982	1.04	.49	1.20	2.73	6
1981	1.05	.44	1.18	2.67	6
1980	1.06	.43	1.21	2.70	6
1979	1.13	.40	1.20	2.72	5
1978	1.07	.38	1.20	2.65	6
1977	1.05	.35	1.21	2.61	6
Delaware					
1985	1.46	.41	1.30	3.16	2
1984	1.51	.38	1.28	3.17	2
1983	1.53	.35	1.34	3.22	2
1982	1.53	.34	1.36	3.23	3
1981	1.51	.32	1.39	3.23	3
1980	1.45	.29	1.38	3.12	4
1979	1.38	.27	1.34	2.99	4
1978	1.33	.25	1.33	2.91	4
1977	1.32	.24	1.35	2.91	4
District of Columbia					
1985	1.49	1.03	2.42	4.94	1
1984	1.56	1.11	2.68	5.34	1
1983	1.55	1.08	2.79	5.41	1
1982	1.48	1.00	2.91	5.39	1
1981	1.50	1.06	2.92	5.49	1
1980	1.49	.99	2.94	5.42	1
1979	1.48	.99	3.03	5.49	1
1978	1.43	.94	3.14	5.51	1
1977	1.39	.89	3.26	5.53	1
Florida					
1985	1.47	.41	1.16	3.04	3
1984	1.48	.40	1.24	3.12	2
1983	1.56	.40	1.23	3.19	2
1982	1.56	.40	1.33	3.29	2
1981	1.55	.39	1.38	3.31	3
1980	1.42	.37	1.43	3.22	3
1979	1.47	.37	1.51	3.34	2
1978	1.41	.34	1.48	3.23	3
1977	1.33	.33	1.47	3.13	2

Table 2 (Continued)

Per Capita Ethanol Consumption for States, Census Regions and U.S., 1977-85
[Gallons of ethanol, based on population age 14 and older.]

	Per Capita Consumption				U.S. Decile for All Beverages
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	All Beverages	
Georgia					
1985	1.17	.25	1.01	2.43	7
1984	1.18	.23	1.06	2.48	7
1983	1.14	.22	1.05	2.42	7
1982	1.12	.21	1.04	2.37	7
1981	1.10	.18	1.09	2.38	8
1980	1.07	.19	1.09	2.35	8
1979	1.17	.19	1.22	2.58	7
1978	1.14	.19	1.26	2.59	7
1977	1.08	.16	1.23	2.47	7
Hawaii					
1985	1.59	.41	.88	2.88	3
1984	1.65	.41	.91	2.97	3
1983	1.57	.44	1.12	3.13	3
1982	1.80	.48	1.14	3.42	1
1981	1.74	.44	1.16	3.34	2
1980	1.65	.46	1.21	3.31	2
1979	1.60	.44	1.28	3.32	3
1978	1.38	.46	1.30	3.15	3
1977	1.61	.36	1.26	3.23	2
Idaho					
1985	1.35	.36	.71	2.42	7
1984	1.40	.31	.72	2.43	7
1983	1.44	.30	.76	2.51	7
1982	1.47	.31	.81	2.58	7
1981	1.54	.33	.83	2.70	6
1980	1.53	.30	.77	2.60	7
1979	1.55	.27	.84	2.65	6
1978	1.50	.26	.80	2.56	7
1977	1.50	.22	.79	2.52	7
Illinois					
1985	1.38	.37	.98	2.72	5
1984	1.40	.37	1.01	2.77	5
1983	1.42	.35	1.03	2.80	5
1982	1.41	.35	1.06	2.83	5
1981	1.43	.35	1.12	2.91	5
1980	1.43	.33	1.24	3.00	4
1979	1.45	.33	1.17	2.94	4
1978	1.38	.31	1.19	2.88	4
1977	1.35	.30	1.22	2.87	4
Indiana					
1985	1.25	.22	.72	2.19	8
1984	1.26	.21	.72	2.19	8
1983	1.27	.19	.73	2.19	8
1982	1.29	.18	.76	2.23	8
1981	1.29	.18	.78	2.25	8
1980	1.26	.17	.77	2.21	8
1979	1.23	.15	.79	2.18	8
1978	1.19	.16	.79	2.14	8
1977	1.14	.14	.77	2.05	8

Table 2 (Continued)

Per Capita Ethanol Consumption for States, Census Regions and U.S., 1977-85
[Gallons of ethanol, based on population age 14 and older.]

	Per Capita Consumption				U.S. Decile for All Beverages
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	All Beverages	
Iowa					
1985	1.31	.14	.57	2.02	9
1984	1.36	.12	.61	2.09	9
1983	1.38	.13	.64	2.15	8
1982	1.39	.13	.65	2.17	8
1981	1.44	.13	.69	2.27	8
1980	1.41	.13	.71	2.25	8
1979	1.40	.11	.71	2.22	8
1978	1.38	.11	.74	2.22	8
1977	1.33	.10	.74	2.17	8
Kansas					
1985	1.17	.15	.64	1.96	9
1984	1.18	.14	.63	1.95	9
1983	1.20	.13	.64	1.96	9
1982	1.22	.13	.67	2.02	9
1981	1.23	.12	.70	2.05	9
1980	1.23	.11	.62	1.96	9
1979	1.17	.11	.73	2.01	9
1978	1.14	.12	.64	1.89	10
1977	1.13	.10	.65	1.88	10
Kentucky					
1985	1.07	.13	.66	1.86	10
1984	1.05	.12	.68	1.85	10
1983	1.13	.12	.69	1.94	9
1982	1.14	.12	.73	1.99	9
1981	1.13	.10	.75	1.99	9
1980	1.08	.10	.73	1.91	10
1979	1.10	.09	.77	1.97	10
1978	1.07	.09	.77	1.93	10
1977	1.19	.09	.75	2.03	9
Louisiana					
1985	1.35	.27	.86	2.49	6
1984	1.40	.29	.94	2.63	5
1983	1.43	.30	1.02	2.75	5
1982	1.49	.30	1.00	2.78	5
1981	1.48	.27	1.02	2.77	6
1980	1.41	.27	1.04	2.71	6
1979	1.36	.26	1.08	2.70	6
1978	1.35	.25	1.07	2.67	6
1977	1.30	.25	1.03	2.57	6
Maine					
1985	1.29	.33	.94	2.56	6
1984	1.25	.31	1.01	2.57	6
1983	1.32	.29	1.03	2.63	6
1982	1.30	.30	1.02	2.63	6
1981	1.24	.28	1.05	2.57	7
1980	1.32	.29	1.06	2.67	6
1979	1.30	.27	1.08	2.65	6
1978	1.31	.27	1.05	2.62	6
1977	1.37	.23	1.04	2.64	5

Table 2 (Continued)

Per Capita Ethanol Consumption for States, Census Regions and U.S., 1977-85
[Gallons of ethanol, based on population age 14 and older.]

	Per Capita Consumption				U.S. Decile for All Beverages
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	All Beverages	
Maryland					
1985	1.31	.36	1.14	2.81	4
1984	1.31	.36	1.17	2.84	4
1983	1.34	.35	1.20	2.89	4
1982	1.27	.32	1.17	2.77	5
1981	1.39	.34	1.33	3.06	4
1980	1.42	.33	1.35	3.09	4
1979	1.43	.31	1.39	3.14	3
1978	1.41	.31	1.38	3.09	3
1977	1.37	.30	1.39	3.05	3
Massachusetts					
1985	1.30	.51	1.21	3.01	3
1984	1.30	.51	1.24	3.04	3
1983	1.36	.50	1.21	3.07	3
1982	1.35	.49	1.22	3.07	3
1981	1.44	.49	1.24	3.17	3
1980	1.47	.45	1.27	3.19	3
1979	1.39	.42	1.23	3.04	4
1978	1.37	.40	1.25	3.02	4
1977	1.34	.37	1.24	2.95	3
Michigan					
1985	1.30	.32	.95	2.58	5
1984	1.32	.31	.97	2.60	6
1983	1.35	.28	.97	2.60	6
1982	1.35	.39	.98	2.72	6
1981	1.34	.29	1.00	2.63	6
1980	1.34	.28	1.03	2.65	6
1979	1.37	.25	1.03	2.65	6
1978	1.43	.25	1.05	2.74	5
1977	1.45	.24	1.02	2.71	5
Minnesota					
1985	1.31	.31	1.06	2.68	5
1984	1.34	.28	1.07	2.68	5
1983	1.37	.27	1.10	2.74	5
1982	1.36	.27	1.11	2.75	5
1981	1.39	.27	1.18	2.83	5
1980	1.40	.26	1.20	2.85	5
1979	1.35	.24	1.16	2.75	5
1978	1.31	.23	1.15	2.69	5
1977	1.30	.20	1.15	2.65	5
Mississippi					
1985	1.21	.10	.73	2.04	9
1984	1.19	.11	.77	2.06	9
1983	1.19	.11	.79	2.09	9
1982	1.19	.11	.82	2.11	9
1981	1.19	.11	.84	2.14	9
1980	1.13	.10	.86	2.09	9
1979	1.15	.10	.84	2.09	9
1978	1.16	.10	.91	2.18	8
1977	1.08	.11	.86	2.05	9

Table 2 (Continued)

Per Capita Ethanol Consumption for States, Census Regions and U.S., 1977-85
[Gallons of ethanol, based on population age 14 and older.]

	Per Capita Consumption				U.S. Decile for All Beverages
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	All Beverages	
Missouri					
1985	1.33	.26	.76	2.36	7
1984	1.34	.25	.68	2.27	8
1983	1.37	.22	.78	2.37	8
1982	1.38	.21	.79	2.38	7
1981	1.40	.21	.83	2.45	7
1980	1.39	.20	.84	2.44	7
1979	1.37	.20	.86	2.43	7
1978	1.31	.20	.89	2.40	7
1977	1.23	.19	.83	2.25	8
Montana					
1985	1.60	.33	.88	2.81	4
1984	1.70	.32	.93	2.95	3
1983	1.79	.32	.99	3.09	3
1982	1.82	.32	1.02	3.17	3
1981	1.90	.33	1.05	3.28	3
1980	1.82	.35	1.04	3.21	3
1979	1.83	.41	1.05	3.29	3
1978	1.82	.20	1.07	3.10	3
1977	1.83	.20	1.10	3.12	3
Nebraska					
1985	1.40	.22	.75	2.37	7
1984	1.44	.20	.76	2.41	7
1983	1.49	.21	.79	2.49	7
1982	1.50	.28	.58	2.37	8
1981	1.57	.20	.88	2.66	6
1980	1.56	.19	.89	2.64	6
1979	1.50	.18	.88	2.57	7
1978	1.47	.18	.89	2.54	7
1977	1.45	.17	.91	2.53	6
Nevada					
1985	1.96	.84	2.18	4.99	1
1984	2.01	.82	2.36	5.19	1
1983	1.98	.79	2.45	5.22	1
1982	1.99	.77	2.50	5.25	1
1981	2.08	.80	2.71	5.59	1
1980	2.09	.79	2.94	5.82	1
1979	2.28	.88	3.28	6.44	1
1978	2.20	.85	3.65	6.69	1
1977	2.15	.83	3.85	6.84	1
New Hampshire					
1985	1.99	.53	2.21	4.73	1
1984	1.99	.59	2.33	4.91	1
1983	2.17	.56	2.35	5.08	1
1982	1.89	.58	2.34	4.81	1
1981	1.89	.59	2.44	4.92	1
1980	2.21	.69	2.86	5.76	1
1979	1.98	.62	2.61	5.20	1
1978	1.99	.54	2.94	5.46	1
1977	1.89	.50	2.93	5.32	1

Table 2 (Continued)

Per Capita Ethanol Consumption for States, Census Regions and U.S., 1977-85
[Gallons of ethanol, based on population age 14 and older.]

	Per Capita Consumption				U.S. Decile for All Beverages
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	All Beverages	
New Jersey					
1985	1.18	.55	1.08	2.81	4
1984	1.19	.55	1.10	2.83	4
1983	1.21	.52	1.13	2.86	4
1982	1.22	.52	1.13	2.87	4
1981	1.22	.51	1.15	2.87	5
1980	1.23	.47	1.13	2.83	5
1979	1.18	.43	1.10	2.71	5
1978	1.17	.42	1.10	2.69	5
1977	1.16	.40	1.13	2.69	5
New Mexico					
1985	1.70	.36	.77	2.83	4
1984	1.71	.28	.76	2.75	5
1983	1.72	.31	.98	3.00	4
1982	1.72	.34	.94	3.00	4
1981	1.74	.32	.95	3.01	4
1980	1.66	.32	1.00	2.99	4
1979	1.71	.30	1.01	3.02	4
1978	1.68	.32	.98	2.99	4
1977	1.65	.32	.96	2.93	4
New York					
1985	1.14	.49	.98	2.62	5
1984	1.15	.49	1.03	2.67	5
1983	1.23	.49	1.05	2.77	5
1982	1.26	.48	1.10	2.84	5
1981	1.25	.46	1.12	2.83	5
1980	1.28	.46	1.18	2.91	5
1979	1.21	.44	1.17	2.82	5
1978	1.18	.42	1.17	2.77	5
1977	1.18	.38	1.17	2.74	5
North Carolina					
1985	1.09	.27	.76	2.13	8
1984	1.11	.24	.78	2.13	8
1983	1.10	.22	.80	2.12	9
1982	1.07	.21	.85	2.13	9
1981	1.10	.21	.86	2.17	9
1980	1.11	.20	.86	2.17	9
1979	1.08	.22	.88	2.18	9
1978	1.06	.20	.86	2.12	9
1977	1.01	.20	.84	2.05	8
North Dakota					
1985	1.33	.19	.96	2.48	7
1984	1.40	.17	.98	2.55	6
1983	1.48	.17	1.05	2.71	6
1982	1.52	.18	1.09	2.79	5
1981	1.53	.18	1.14	2.85	5
1980	1.53	.17	1.14	2.83	5
1979	1.45	.16	1.10	2.71	6
1978	1.45	.16	1.15	2.76	5
1977	1.35	.15	1.12	2.62	6

Table 2 (Continued)

Per Capita Ethanol Consumption for States, Census Regions and U.S., 1977-85
[Gallons of ethanol, based on population age 14 and older.]

	Per Capita Consumption				U.S. Decile for All Beverages
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	All Beverages	
Ohio					
1985	1.37	.25	.59	2.20	8
1984	1.41	.25	.61	2.26	8
1983	1.36	.22	.65	2.22	8
1982	1.40	.22	.66	2.28	8
1981	1.35	.22	.68	2.25	8
1980	1.39	.22	.72	2.33	8
1979	1.36	.20	.71	2.26	8
1978	1.19	.20	.70	2.09	9
1977	1.17	.18	.70	2.04	9
Oklahoma					
1985	1.04	.15	.68	1.87	10
1984	1.01	.16	.74	1.91	9
1983	1.05	.16	.77	1.98	9
1982	1.17	.16	.83	2.17	9
1981	1.14	.16	.83	2.13	9
1980	1.08	.16	.71	1.95	9
1979	1.05	.13	.80	1.98	9
1978	1.08	.14	.82	2.04	9
1977	1.07	.14	.78	1.98	9
Oregon					
1985	1.25	.55	.77	2.57	6
1984	1.28	.53	.82	2.63	6
1983	1.31	.53	.85	2.69	6
1982	1.33	.53	.88	2.74	6
1981	1.38	.50	.92	2.80	5
1980	1.37	.51	.94	2.82	5
1979	1.39	.47	.96	2.82	5
1978	1.34	.47	.98	2.79	5
1977	1.33	.46	.96	2.74	5
Pennsylvania					
1985	1.37	.21	.65	2.22	8
1984	1.37	.21	.66	2.25	8
1983	1.41	.22	.67	2.29	8
1982	1.44	.23	.70	2.36	8
1981	1.42	.23	.72	2.37	8
1980	1.45	.22	.71	2.39	8
1979	1.42	.22	.73	2.37	8
1978	1.36	.21	.74	2.32	8
1977	1.35	.20	.74	2.29	8
Rhode Island					
1985	1.40	.51	1.03	2.94	3
1984	1.37	.52	1.03	2.92	3
1983	1.48	.50	1.06	3.04	3
1982	1.34	.55	1.04	2.93	4
1981	1.36	.52	1.04	2.92	4
1980	1.46	.53	1.14	3.14	3
1979	1.46	.50	1.11	3.07	3
1978	1.41	.50	1.16	3.07	3
1977	1.39	.43	1.12	2.93	4

Table 2 (Continued)

Per Capita Ethanol Consumption for States, Census Regions and U.S., 1977-85
[Gallons of ethanol, based on population age 14 and older.]

	Per Capita Consumption				U.S. Decile for All Beverages
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	All Beverages	
South Carolina					
1985	1.26	.25	.99	2.49	6
1984	1.26	.24	1.00	2.50	7
1983	1.26	.20	1.01	2.47	7
1982	1.24	.20	1.00	2.44	7
1981	1.25	.19	1.05	2.49	7
1980	1.22	.18	1.06	2.46	7
1979	1.25	.17	1.18	2.60	7
1978	1.20	.17	1.21	2.59	6
1977	1.17	.17	1.14	2.49	7
South Dakota					
1985	1.22	.18	.94	2.34	8
1984	1.27	.17	.89	2.33	7
1983	1.30	.17	.95	2.43	7
1982	1.29	.18	.98	2.45	7
1981	1.32	.19	1.05	2.56	7
1980	1.30	.18	1.07	2.56	7
1979	1.23	.17	1.04	2.44	7
1978	1.19	.17	1.05	2.42	7
1977	1.15	.17	1.06	2.38	7
Tennessee					
1985	1.11	.16	.67	1.94	9
1984	1.11	.15	.70	1.95	9
1983	1.10	.14	.69	1.93	10
1982	1.13	.14	.70	1.96	10
1981	1.14	.13	.72	1.98	10
1980	1.10	.12	.69	1.92	9
1979	1.14	.11	.73	1.98	9
1978	1.16	.11	.72	1.99	9
1977	1.10	.10	.71	1.91	10
Texas					
1985	1.68	.30	.73	2.70	5
1984	1.74	.28	.79	2.82	4
1983	1.73	.27	.79	2.79	5
1982	1.83	.18	.84	2.85	4
1981	1.84	.24	.85	2.93	4
1980	1.77	.22	.81	2.80	5
1979	1.76	.14	.87	2.77	5
1978	1.70	.14	.84	2.68	6
1977	1.63	.14	.81	2.58	6
Utah					
1985	.90	.15	.53	1.58	10
1984	.88	.14	.52	1.53	10
1983	.88	.14	.50	1.52	10
1982	1.01	.15	.55	1.71	10
1981	1.01	.14	.58	1.74	10
1980	.96	.14	.60	1.71	10
1979	.97	.16	.62	1.75	10
1978	.96	.15	.61	1.72	10
1977	.97	.14	.59	1.70	10

Table 2 (Continued)

Per Capita Ethanol Consumption for States, Census Regions and U.S., 1977-85
 [Gallons of ethanol, based on population age 14 and older.]

	Per Capita Consumption				U.S. Decile for All Beverages
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	All Beverages	
Vermont					
1985	1.49	.55	1.09	3.13	2
1984	1.48	.49	1.15	3.12	2
1983	1.52	.50	1.19	3.21	2
1982	1.49	.50	1.25	3.24	2
1981	1.49	.50	1.33	3.32	2
1980	1.43	.48	1.39	3.30	2
1979	1.57	.47	1.50	3.54	1
1978	1.53	.47	1.59	3.59	1
1977	1.42	.44	1.58	3.44	1
Virginia					
1985	1.46	.30	.79	2.55	6
1984	1.46	.29	.80	2.55	6
1983	1.47	.27	.82	2.57	6
1982	1.45	.27	.86	2.59	6
1981	1.23	.27	.89	2.39	7
1980	1.23	.25	.90	2.39	7
1979	1.23	.25	.92	2.40	8
1978	1.22	.21	.90	2.33	8
1977	1.19	.21	.90	2.30	7
Washington					
1985	1.22	.59	.87	2.68	5
1984	1.24	.57	.91	2.71	5
1983	1.29	.54	.94	2.76	5
1982	1.33	.53	.99	2.85	4
1981	1.38	.54	1.05	2.97	4
1980	1.52	.52	1.08	3.12	3
1979	1.41	.48	1.10	2.99	4
1978	1.39	.48	1.09	2.96	4
1977	1.36	.45	1.07	2.89	4
West Virginia					
1985	1.11	.13	.42	1.66	10
1984	1.12	.12	.44	1.68	10
1983	1.13	.13	.48	1.74	10
1982	1.11	.14	.55	1.80	10
1981	1.06	.14	.66	1.85	10
1980	1.00	.09	.72	1.82	10
1979	.97	.09	.77	1.83	10
1978	.96	.09	.79	1.84	10
1977	.98	.09	.78	1.85	10
Wisconsin					
1985	1.82	.32	1.05	3.19	1
1984	1.86	.30	1.03	3.19	2
1983	1.93	.33	1.07	3.33	1
1982	1.93	.30	1.04	3.27	2
1981	1.95	.31	1.20	3.47	1
1980	1.96	.31	1.20	3.46	1
1979	1.88	.28	1.17	3.33	3
1978	1.80	.28	1.18	3.25	2
1977	1.78	.27	1.26	3.31	2

Table 2 (Continued)

Per Capita Ethanol Consumption for States, Census Regions and U.S., 1977-85
[Gallons of ethanol, based on population age 14 and older.]

	Per Capita Consumption				U.S. Decile for All Beverages
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	All Beverages	
Wyoming					
1985	1.56	.25	1.03	2.84	3
1984	1.58	.22	1.05	2.86	4
1983	1.66	.22	1.09	2.98	4
1982	1.80	.24	1.21	3.25	2
1981	1.91	.24	1.27	3.42	2
1980	1.85	.24	1.32	3.42	2
1979	1.86	.22	1.30	3.38	2
1978	1.82	.22	1.36	3.41	2
1977	1.79	.21	1.32	3.31	1
Regions					
N. East					
1985	1.25	.43	.98	2.66	
1984	1.25	.43	1.01	2.70	
1983	1.31	.43	1.03	2.76	
1982	1.31	.43	1.05	2.79	
1981	1.31	.41	1.07	2.80	
1980	1.34	.40	1.10	2.84	
1979	1.30	.38	1.09	2.77	
1978	1.26	.36	1.10	2.73	
1977	1.25	.34	1.10	2.69	
N. Central					
1985	1.37	.28	.83	2.48	
1984	1.39	.27	.84	2.50	
1983	1.41	.25	.87	2.53	
1982	1.42	.27	.88	2.56	
1981	1.42	.26	.93	2.61	
1980	1.42	.24	.96	2.63	
1979	1.41	.23	.95	2.58	
1978	1.35	.22	.96	2.53	
1977	1.32	.21	.96	2.49	
South					
1985	1.33	.27	.85	2.46	
1984	1.34	.27	.90	2.51	
1983	1.36	.25	.91	2.52	
1982	1.37	.23	.95	2.55	
1981	1.36	.24	.98	2.58	
1980	1.31	.23	.98	2.51	
1979	1.32	.21	1.03	2.55	
1978	1.29	.20	1.03	2.52	
1977	1.25	.19	1.01	2.44	
West					
1985	1.37	.65	1.00	3.02	
1984	1.41	.61	1.04	3.05	
1983	1.42	.61	1.07	3.10	
1982	1.45	.60	1.11	3.15	
1981	1.49	.60	1.16	3.26	
1980	1.48	.59	1.20	3.26	
1979	1.49	.58	1.24	3.31	
1978	1.43	.56	1.27	3.26	
1977	1.38	.54	1.22	3.15	

Table 2 (Continued)

Per Capita Ethanol Consumption for States, Census Regions and U.S., 1977-85
 [Gallons of ethanol, based on population age 14 and older.]

	Per Capita Consumption			
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	All Beverages
<i>U.S. Total</i>				
1985	1.33	.38	.90	2.62
1984	1.35	.37	.94	2.65
1983	1.37	.36	.96	2.69
1982	1.38	.36	.98	2.72
1981	1.39	.35	1.02	2.76
1980	1.38	.34	1.04	2.76
1979	1.37	.32	1.06	2.75
1978	1.32	.31	1.07	2.71
1977	1.29	.29	1.06	2.64